

margins. (Adapted from The Gardeners' Chronicle, 3d ser., vol. 47, p. 379.)

Digitaria exilis (Poaceae), 49522. **Grass.** From Mano, Sierra Leone, West Africa. Seeds presented by Mr. D. W. Scotland, director of agriculture, Njala, Mano, Sierra Leone, through Prof. C. V. Piper. A cereal native to tropical Africa and cultivated in West Africa where it was first observed in 1798. It closely resembles *D. longiflora* which is probably the wild ancestral form. The grain has a very good flavor and it is believed that it might prove a valuable addition to the light farinaceous articles of food used by the delicate or convalescent. The plant is said not to require manuring and to thrive well in light soils and even in rocky situations. It is grown in Nigeria at an altitude of 4,000 feet. (Adapted from Kew Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information, No. 8, p. 383, 1915.)

Diospyros ebenaster (Diospyraceae), 49480. **Black sapote.** From Salina Cruz, Oaxaca, Mexico. Seeds presented by Mr. Wilbur Barker. "The black sapote, which is a native of India and is widely cultivated in the Tropics, is a compact and shapely ornamental tree with oblong-oval, glossy leaves about 4 inches long. The fruits, which greatly resemble those of the kaki, or Japanese persimmon, are light green when ripe and from 2 to 4 inches in diameter. The dark brown or almost black flesh is sweet, and when cut up or mashed with orange juice makes a first-rate dish." (Wilson Popenoe.)

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 44187.

Gladiolus psittacinus (Iridaceae), 49595. **Gladiolus.** From Bukama, Belgian Kongo. Collected by Dr. H. L. Shantz, agricultural explorer. "No. 418. A beautiful pure yellow gladiolus which grows in a very wet soil but also occurs on the upland. A fine large pure yellow flower as fine as our cultivated types, very pure but ranging to almost mottled with reddish spots in some individuals. The flower has unusually good form. An important introduction." (Shantz.)

Ligustrum delavayanum (Oleaceae), 49675. **Privet.** From Paris, France. Purchased from Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. This hardy shrub was first discovered by Abbé Delavay in the mountains of Yunnan, China, where it becomes 2 or 3 meters high. In habit it is prostrate-spreading, except for a few perfectly upright branches which rise